

Business Notices.

APRIL.
 Mouth of the violet breath and bloom,
 Bright herald of the winter's dawn.
 This comes to us on every spring,
 Now heralds on the blue-eyed Spring.
 And my sleep has passed away,
 You'll find me now in the May.

Mouth of the cheerful smile and frown,
 With lips now raised, and now dropped down,
 Like some young beauty's face,
 Who scarce can meet her lover's gaze.
 And a smile now burns in her cheek,
 As she looks on the world's new year.

Dear as the kiss of shifting breeze,
 And dear as the kiss of a rose,
 Dear as the kiss of a lover's eye,
 Dear as the kiss of a lover's eye,
 Dear as the kiss of a lover's eye,
 Dear as the kiss of a lover's eye.

But this for me has not been fear:
 Robbed for all seasons of the year,
 By Mowbray Smith, who has more supplies
 Clothes fit for every change of sky;
 From them I'll get the April Spring,
 And welcome them by from or sky.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Fulton St., New York.

IF THERE BE ANY PERSONS SO INDULGENT TO THE VALUE OF HALF A DOLLAR AS TO PAY FOR A HAT IN BROADWAY, when one superior to any ever worn can be had for the sum of \$1.50, it is probably because they have never tried one of **EMERSON'S** hats.

SPRING CLOTHING.

New ready.
For Men and Boys. A superior assortment of **Spring Clothing—**
SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.
ALFRED MENDEL & CO.,
 No. 411 Broadway (between Canal and Grand Sts.).

CLOTHING FOR CASH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
N. A. KAPPE, No. 19 Courtland St.
 New York City. **Business Coats, Pants, &c.,**
 for Men and Boys' wear.

SPRING AND THE FASHIONS.
Mrs. E. S. HILLER has the satisfaction of inviting her friends and the fashionable world to a rare and brilliant exposition of **SPRING MILLINERY**, at her show-rooms, No. 35 Broadway. Ladies of refined and critical taste will find her new styles of Paris Bonnets particularly attractive. She will also display the most beautiful and elegant of her French Artificial Flowers, Spring Ribbons, Dress Caps and Evening Collars, Silks, &c., &c.

ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER-SETS.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS.
New Styles and Reduced Prices.
E. V. HAUGHWORTH & CO.,
 Corner of Broadway and Broomfield Sts.

LOOK!!!—Low prices for CARPETS!!!
\$200,000 worth of English Carpets, 12 to 14 ft. wide, reduced.
English Velvet Carpets, 12 to 14 ft. wide, reduced.
English Brussels Carpets, 12 to 14 ft. wide, reduced.
Beautiful Irish Carpets, 12 to 14 ft. wide, reduced.
On Gold, 2 1/2, 3, 4 and 5 per yard.
H. J. DUNSTON, New York Wire Railing Establishment,
 No. 312 Broadway.

CHASE'S \$18 SEWING MACHINE is very durable and strong, little liable to get out of order, makes a beautiful straight, firm stitch, and sews on gold cloth or the finest muslin with either silk or thread. It is so simple that a child can work it, it is warranted.

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS, and all that is beautiful and fiery-like in the boat, are informed that **INGERSOLL'S THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** is open for this week only. Every variety of boat, in all over 150, can be seen. Admission free.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—
Latest improvements. Office, No. 40 Broadway, New York.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
CHAMBERLAIN'S, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.,
 At extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWORTH & CO.,
 Corner of Broadway and Broomfield Sts.

BARRY'S TRICHOPOREUS
 Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing.
 Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling,
 Promoting and Restoring the Hair.
 Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF
SAFE ROOMS AND OFFICES.—Removed to No. 25 Broadway. The safe rooms have been enlarged and fitted for the exclusive sale of these celebrated safes. The rooms are the most extensive and the assortment the largest, in the world. Persons in want of FIRE or BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, are invited to call and examine.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, grows into a chronic cough; in such cases, the value of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, is most apparent. Sold by all Druggists.

LARGE SIZED FRUIT TREES of bearing age and ornamental trees—Large, for immediate ornamental use, and Dwarfed and Standard trees, \$10 to \$100. Strawberries, \$5 to \$10 per 1,000. Choice Rice Potatoes, superlative all other Potatoes, \$5 per 100. Priced Catalogues sent to applicants gratis. At FOWLER & WILCOX, 300 Broadway, New York.

SEWING MACHINES—PRICE \$12 TO \$30.
PRATT'S PATENT has now been in use nearly two years, and has proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to run for 100,000 stitches.

BATHROOMS' HAIR DYE.—WIGS AND TOILETS.
 Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is No. 25 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR DYE, the best extant. Bathrooms' Wigs and Toilets are made to order. The hair is dyed in the place where these things are properly understood and made.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—DANGEROUS SALVES.
 Beware of mineral ointments. They drive external diseases into the system. This ointment is entirely vegetable. It cures the existing cause of the disease. Under the skin it drives the disease out. It is the only one that does this. It is the only one that does this.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at
the lowest prices.

Extra Inducements to Advertisers.
 In the present stagnation of business, Advertising is more than ever necessary to those who would call public attention and patronage to articles which they wish to dispose of; and we have determined, for a short period, to offer to the publishers of books, dealers in dry goods, manufacturers of agricultural implements, and merchants in general, the opportunity of advertising in **THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE**, circulating all together more than 200,000 copies, at the rate of **One Dollar a line for one insertion** in all of these papers. This advantage, however, is not offered to the publishers of periodicals, or to dealers in patent medicines.

The Tribune for California.
 Will be ready at 10 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The Moses Taylor leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter.

The steamship Indian, now due at Portland, with four days later news from Europe had not arrived at 10 o'clock last night.

CONNECTICUT holds her State Election To-Day.
 We do not fear an adverse result; but we know that, owing to their superior organization and the activity of the Federal officeholders, the supporters of Buchanan will poll their vote far more fully than their opponents will. Thousands who disapprove the Lecompton Swindle will be induced to "stick to the party," under the plea that Lecompton will soon be overboard—that it is not in issue—that only State questions are involved, &c.; but, should a victory be won by such arts, it will at once be

blazoned over the country as an endorsement of Lecompton, Buchanan, Toney, Bishop & Co. Need we exhort every Republican voter in Connecticut, in view of these facts, to do his utmost for the right To-Day?

THE RECORD.
 The Members of Congress from the Free States who have persistently voted not to allow the People of Kansas to vote decisively by a majority vote whether they will accept and come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, or, rejecting this, frame another which shall be satisfactory to them, are the following:

SENATE.
RHODE ISLAND.—Philip Allen.
NEW-JERSEY.—Wm. Wright, John R. Thomson.
PENNSYLVANIA.—William Byler.
INDIANA.—Jesse D. Bright, "G. N. Fitch."
IOWA.—George W. Jones.
CALIFORNIA.—William M. Gwin.
OHIO.—George E. Page.
 "Bogus," "Hefling instructions," "Shuffling and pulling."
 Total (Senate).....9

HOUSE.
CONNECTICUT.
Samuel Arnold.
NEW-YORK.—William D. Bishop.
John Cochran.
ERASMUS CORNING.
Israel T. Hatch.
JOHN KELLY.
William B. Macleay.
William F. Rickles.
John A. Searing.
Daniel E. Russell.
George Taylor.
Edw. Ward.

NEW-JERSEY.—John R. Wortendyke.
PENNSYLVANIA.
John A. Ahl.
WILLIAM L. DAWSON.
William H. Dimmick.
Thomas B. Florence.
James L. Gillis.
J. Glancy Jones.
James Landy.
Paul Leidy.
Henry M. Phillips.
Wilson Kelly.
Alison White.
OHIO.
Joseph Miller.

INDIANA.—James Hughes.
WILLIAM E. NICHOLS.
James M. Gregg.
CHARLES L. SCOTT.
 Total (House).....31

The journals in the interest of Buchanan and Lecompton are exultingly proclaiming that the anti-Lecompton Members of Congress have conceded the main ground of dispute between them and their opponents in adopting the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute, and thereupon agreeing to the bill. The Herald and its confederates ring the changes on this assertion from day to day.

Well, gentlemen! we call you to witness that the anti-Lecompton side of Congress has conceded all that can reasonably be required of them, yourselves being judges. The last House of Representatives voted, twenty months ago, to admit Kansas into the Union under the Topeka Constitution; but the Senate emphatically refused. Had the Senate then concurred with the House, "bleeding Kansas" would have ceased to bleed eighteen months ago, and all would long since have been peace and progress in that quarter. Now your side in turn present a bill for her admission, and we accept it with the single condition that

The People of Kansas, at an election to be held so soon as may be, under the auspices and control of the President's Governor and Secretary on the one hand, and the President of the Territorial Council and Speaker of the House on the other, shall ratify the Constitution you indorse; if not, they shall proceed forthwith to make a new one, under which they shall be admitted without further action of Congress. This is the whole of the House amendment, which the Senate has just flung back; this is all the remaining ground of strife. We take your Lecompton Constitution, eternal Slavery and all, provided the People of Kansas do not see fit to reject it and form a new one instead. You say they are tired of agitation: we admit it. You say the Country is weary of this strife: so be it! You say you wish to localize this Kansas feud and take it out of Congress: we are with you there again. You say the People of Kansas are resigned to the Lecompton instrument, and prefer to ratify it rather than plunge into a further sea of agitation. We say, Then they will vote and end the controversy as you wish. We ask only that they be allowed to decide this matter for themselves. If you are right as to their disposition, you have only to accept the Crittenden substitute, and all is settled as you would have it. And if you are not right on the question of fact—if the People of Kansas do intensely hate and abhor that Lecompton Constitution as the offering of fraud and imposture, the consummation of a long series of outrages and villainies to which they have been subjected—by what right, on what pretext, will you force it upon them?

The issue is clearly made up between Popular Sovereignty and Federal subjugation—between a Constitution made for Kansas by her own People and one thrust upon them by Missouri invasion, immeasurable ballot-stuffing, directory-copying and return-forging. The House cannot recede—if it has already given up nearly all that is in dispute, who can ask it to go further? If those who are opposed to any more Slave States can take the Crittenden substitute, who can press them to do more? You say, gentlemen from the South: that you don't expect to make Kansas a Slave State—you are only struggling for the abstract principle that a new Slave State may come into the Union, provided there shall be one wanting to come in. Have you not your abstraction in the Crittenden bill? Then why not accept it and let Kansas cease to be a source of National agitation? Why not settle the question now?

If the Sepoy rebellion in India developed all at once on the part of the Hindoo and Mohammedan barbarians a ferocious and fanatical hatred of their Christian and civilized masters, which, from the reputed mildness and ingrained habits of submission to authority on the part of these Oriental mercenaries, nobody had anticipated, it is not the less true that the same event has called out on the side of the Christian and civilized masters a display of the dark side of human nature not less unexpected and lamentable. To judge from the tone of the English press for the last few months, and the declamations of public speakers, even those of the clerical order, the English nation, from having been the patron and advocate of humanity and clemency, where the passions, the interests and alleged wrongs of others were concerned, has all at once, in its own case, been seized with a tiger-like appetite for blood.

It is very satisfactory to find that this access of

revengeful fury seems at last to have reached its crisis, and that the voice of humanity, moderation and justice begins once more to be heard. A recent debate on this subject in the British House of Commons, while giving some evidence of this, affords also abundant proof that the English, in the way of suppressing Indian rebellion, have exhibited an unscrupulous ferocity, a savage antipathy hardly outside by that of the Sepoys themselves. In fact, it turns out that the most grievous charges against the Sepoys—those by which indignation was most inflamed against them, both in India and England—were, after all, not facts, but the mere inventions of English terror and hatred. The murder by the Sepoys of some of the wives and children of their English officers was passionately aggravated in the accounts sent to England by horrible details of mutilation, outrage and torture, which, after having served their purpose of stimulating hatred and antipathy to the highest point, it is now discovered never took place. In many cases the women and children were spared, and were protected and sent in perfect safety to the posts and garrisons occupied by their friends; while the stories of mutilations and fiendish outrages, which had for their localities now Delhi and now Cawnpore, have, after a strict investigation made on the spot, failed to be supported by any evidence whatever.

The English, on the other hand, whether the officers and soldiers actually engaged in India in the suppression of the rebellion, or the English public at home, have not appeared disposed to make the slightest discrimination between the offense of murdering women and children and that of hostility, proved or suspected, against the English domination. Lord Canning, indeed, as the head of the Indian Government, issued instructions highly honorable to his humanity, in reference to the treatment of mutineers, in which he drew a distinction—and it would seem a very plain one—between the case of the Sepoy who rose in mutiny, murdered or helped to murder the officers and set fire to the cantonments, and that of him who, after this had happened, being left without any European officer to advise or encourage him, yielded to the force of example and joined in the movement. These instructions, however, found very little response in the public sentiment either of the English in India or the English at home; in fact, they provoked a perfect howl of indignation, and it does not appear that down to this time they have had the slightest effect upon the conduct of the war—if war that can properly be called, which, so far as the Sepoys are concerned, seems rather to have the character of wholesale slaughter and military execution. "Let not the people of England," writes a subaltern officer in a published letter which was read during the course of the debate, "be in the least alarmed at proclamations of the Governor-General, or any one else. We do 'not care one straw for them.' Not only is no quarter given in action, but the whole tenor of the correspondence sent to England, and published there with applause, indicates on the part of the writers a savage passion for blood. A magistrate of Agra is described as hanging men with his own hands, and then shooting at them with his revolver. Another magistrate boasts of having already hanged ninety-five, and hopes the next day to make up the round hundred. Two young officers shoot a Mohammedan spie for scowling at them, and a Court of Inquiry justifies the act. In every village where the telegraph posts or wires are found injured, the head man is hanged. The prisoners brought into camp by the natives, at from thirty to fifty rupees a head, are hanged, shot or blown away from the guns. Every Sepoy without a discharge is hung as soon as taken, and not only that, but the same measure of vengeance is dealt out to every man concealing a Sepoy, or guilty of having given them food or communicated with them. It would seem, indeed, as if the halter rather than the sword had become the favorite instrument of the English officers. 'A lot more rebels'—this is an extract from an officer's letter—'were strung up this morning. They are being thinned fast. I wish the authorities would set 'some more of the higher class swinging; it would do a vast deal of good.' A late dispatch of Sir Colin Campbell directs that the march of the troops must be deliberate, in order to afford time to the magistrates to visit the rebellious villages, and 'to display to the people, in an unmistakable manner, the resolution to visit punishment on all those who have, during 'the last few months'—done what? committed murders, put women and children to death? Not at all—'who have, during the last few months, 'set aside their allegiance.' Wherever a detachment of English troops appears, a bloody massacre, it seems, is held, one village being laid waste after another, and the head men hung in cold blood on the sole ground that they had 'set aside their allegiance'—in other words, have 'done something' to favor, or are suspected of having done something to favor the re-establishment of the rule which the English had overthrown." That the halter disposes of all who escape death on the field appears from the significant fact, referred to by one of the parties to the debate, that after a war with a numerous enemy, carried on during ten months, and in which not less than fifty different combats have occurred, the British, so far as official and non-official information goes, are not in possession of a single prisoner, taken either in conflict or after pursuit. The very last telegraphic news from India contains accounts of four actions, in which, with an English loss of only three men, 1,250 of the Sepoys perished.

The programme of the Calcutta papers for the pacification of Oude is not less ferocious and bloody. Two years ago, an English force swooped suddenly down on this kingdom, deprived the King of his throne, and set up an English Commissioner in his place. The people of Oude did not relish this change of rulers, and they took advantage of the recent mutiny to attempt to throw off the English yoke. As this province has now become the seat and center of the rebellion, it is proposed to carry a war of extermination into it. The Calcutta papers recommend, in substance, that it should be made one great slaughter-house; that the Sepoys who survive the effects of shot and shell, be set upon in cold blood with the bayonet; and should any escape by taking refuge in the pestilential swamps of the country, it is hoped that the wild beasts may complete the work which their English rivals have left unfinished. A recent act of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, giving authority to brand mutineers, has given great dissatisfaction, as seeming to indicate an intention to substitute transportation in place of this wholesale slaughter.

In the debate in the House of Commons, to which we have referred, there were not wanting members to justify all these ferocities, whether already carried into act or only proposed as a rule for the future. Mr. W. Vansittart, hoped that the House would not be carried away by feelings of morbid

sensibility for the mutinous Sepoys, in which he was certain that the country did not participate. He had always understood that the crime of mutiny must be expiated by death, and at the present moment he thought that penalty was required not only by justice, but by political necessity. All India knew that Sepoys had outraged English women. All India knew that every man that mutinied, expressed by his mutiny his sympathy with that outrage. All India was looking with intense anxiety to see whether the English would or would not revenge the inexpressible insult. If they did not, if any feeling of compassion interfered with the executioner, there was an end of English character in Indian eyes.

Several other members seemed to sympathize to a greater or less extent with these fierce sentiments; but the feeling of the House was evidently all quarter and hanging all prisoners was not only cruel but impolitic, and that the moment for clemency had arrived; that sufficient blood had been shed, and that justice ought now to be tempered by mercy. The President of the Board of Control freely admitted that the people of Oude, assembled under the banners of their native prince, and fighting for the independence of their country, ought not for a moment to be placed in the same category with mutinous Sepoys who had murdered their officers and committed other atrocities, and he intimated that instructions on this point had already been sent out to India. Mr. Mangels, on behalf of the Directors of the East India Company, was unwilling to admit that the annexation of Oude had anything to do with the revolt. He took it upon himself to assert that no Asiatic since the world began had been animated by what we call national feeling, and he thought it quite absurd, therefore, to compare the case of the people of Oude to that of Hungarians or Italians fighting for their nationality. At the same time he warmly applauded the mixture of firmness and moderation on the part of Lord Canning, which had exposed him to so much obloquy among his countrymen in India, but which was now beginning to receive the approval it was entitled to, and which he was happy to find so unequivocally supported by the House.

It is to be hoped that the feeling indicated by this debate will give a check, as well in England as in India, to the bloodthirsty spirit, hateful enough in a single tyrant, but which, when adopted by a whole nation, becomes horrible indeed.

In contemplating the Democratic party as it now is, and comparing it with the Democratic party as it used to be, whether of the time of Jefferson or of the time of Jackson, one is forcibly reminded of that famous metaphysical pair of silk stockings which by dint of repeated darning had become entirely worned, without a single thread of silk left in them. Very much the same is the present predicament of that which calls itself the Democratic party. No pair of stockings, whether silk or of any other texture, was ever put to such hard usage, to such perpetual and consuming wear, as of late years the Democratic party has been. As a natural consequence, holes have broken out in every direction. These holes, it is true, have been very diligently darned with whatever material came readily to hand—at a vast expense, too, to the Treasury, the public expenditures having mightily increased under the operation. Appearances have been kept up. The outward forms, the old name, have been preserved. The stockings are still called silk, and as such to a certain extent pass muster, or have, till quite lately, with an undiscerning and unscrutinizing public. But when we come to examine them a little closely, how small a medium of the original texture or even of the nominal material do we find left!

Without stopping to call attention to the holes in the party which Buchanan and Toney, old Federalists, and Stephens and Toombs, renegade Whigs, are now filling, how completely in the matter of principle and sentiment has this so-called Democratic party ceased to be silk and become totally worned! It is allowed and even proclaimed on all hands by the organs of this party, that its salvation, its continued existence, depends upon successfully carrying out a swindle and a fraud. Its members, or late members, are earnestly called upon to save the party by rallying all their strength to force the passage of the Senate Lecompton bill. What a total departure from every idea upon which the Democratic party was originally based! Technicalities and formalities taking the place of the right of the majority to govern, and fraud and force made the authoritative basis of a State Constitution, and recognized by the Congress of the United States as of more validity than the consent of the governed!

If such be in fact the condition upon which alone the present Administration and its supporters can for the moment maintain their hold upon power, then must their ultimate downfall be speedy and sure. In the state of society which exists in this country, there must always be a Democratic party, not of the Toney-Buchanan-Stephens-Toombs pattern, but after the old-fashioned style—a party mainly made up of those who believe in the rights of man and the doctrine of political equality. And, if we can judge anything from the history of the past, this party must always exercise a leading influence over the destinies of the country. It does not by any means follow, because a few political leaders have made up their minds to recognize Cotton as king, that the mass of the people of this country are prepared to follow the example. So long as Cotton was content to pass itself off as a good Democrat, and to make up for its plantation tyranny over black men by a display of extreme zeal in behalf of the political and social equality of all white men, Cotton was freely allowed that leading influence which it is now seeking to abuse; but it does not by any means follow from this that Cotton will be indorsed, not as equal and leader, but as king, lord and master. It is in vain to hope that a party whose influential orators, without rebuke or contradiction from anybody on their own side, not content with cracking their whips over negroes, stigmatize the white laborers of the North as no better than slaves, can continue for any length of time to be accepted as leaders by those who are thus cruelly and contemptuously treated. Nor do we imagine that even the forcing upon Kansas of a Constitution and State Government, utterly abhorrent to the great mass of the population would much mend the matter. Can any rational man suppose that the spirit either of the people of Kansas or of the laboring people of the States generally can be so easily crushed? Let us take the liberty to advise the maneuverers at Washington that Democracy, though repudiated and abandoned by its professed guardians, cannot so easily be deprived of its inheritance. Already, in fact, a really Democratic party—a party recognizing, as of old, the rights of man, the equality of citizens and the respectability of labor—is prepared to take the control of our national affairs—a Democratic party in

good earnest; not a mere sham nor an empty name—a party in competition with which the miserable tricksters of the Lecompton school can not much longer succeed in passing off their rotten worsted as real silk.

We publish elsewhere in to-day's paper a letter on the Territorial code of Utah, embodying many curious extracts from the Mormon laws. These extracts, however, are not so entirely new to the public as our correspondent seems to suppose. The substance, at least, of a large part of them was embodied in the speech of Mr. Morrill, on Mormon affairs, delivered at the last session of Congress, and printed in our columns.

In speaking of these laws as "oppressive, unconstitutional and infamous," our correspondent appears to us to indulge in a style of invective somewhat more pungent than the facts of the case would seem to warrant. Few, if any, of our State codes, taken in hand with the same vigorous spirit of criticism, but would afford at least equal occasion for the use of these epithets. As to the ordinance incorporating the Mormon Church, it is hard to see how it differs from a multitude of other acts conferring on ecclesiastical bodies a similar corporate character. The jurisdiction given by this act to the Church is expressly limited to its own internal discipline, except in the matter of solemnizing marriages, which privilege, however, is nothing more than all our State laws confer on all our clergy, of all denominations.

As to the extensive jurisdiction conferred upon the Probate Courts of Utah, it was natural enough that the people of that Territory should have preferred to give all the authority possible to their own local tribunals, and we very much fear that in the character of some of the Judges who derived their commissions from Washington, they had but too much reason for that method of procedure. The people of Kansas, we may observe, have resorted to the very same expedient for delivering themselves, as far as possible, from the jurisdiction of such Judges as Lecompton and Cato.

It may also be very true that, in the matter of timber-cutting and water privileges, the Territorial Legislature of Utah has assumed an authority to dispose of the public lands nowhere expressly conferred upon it. But here was a case in which regulation by somebody was absolutely necessary. The Mormons are all equated, and everybody knows that it is common for squatters on the public lands to form associations and make rules to which the whole squatting community are obliged to conform, often under very heavy penalties. It doubtless happens that the leading and shrewdest men among the Mormons know how to make these regulations specially advantageous to themselves, but the same thing happens everywhere; nor in fact, in these matters, is private emolument always inconsistent with the public good.

On the whole, we cannot agree that anything which our correspondent has cited from the code of Utah—however some of its provisions might and ought to have received a negative from Congress—will justify the new process of legislation which he proposes for that Territory. The charge now made is, that the Government of Utah is really a despotism, the whole power of legislation being, in fact, exercised by Brigham Young. But will the Government be any the less a despotism by transferring that absolute power of legislation from Brigham Young to Gov. Cumming and Judge Eckel? If it be a hardship and inconvenience that the Mormon majority overlook, in their laws, the wishes and feelings of the few Gentile sojourners among them, would it not be likely to be the occasion of at least equal hardship, inconvenience and injustice, to vest the entire legislative authority of the Territory in this Gentile minority? That same justice and equality of civil and political rights which we demand for the Gentile minority, at the hands of the resident Mormon majority of Utah, we must on our side be ready to concede to the Mormon majority. It will hardly do to set up that the religious profession of Mormonism, whether by individuals or a community, shall involve a total forfeiture of all political rights.

Our old and respected Clay-Whig friend, Philip W. Engs, President of the City Liquor-Dealers' Association, and hence a Democratic Member of Assembly, has introduced what The Herald calls "a new Temperance Law." We have heard of many remarkable conversions during the present season of "Religious Awakening," but not even the conversion of Awful Gardner had prepared us for the introduction of a Temperance Law by Mr. Engs. No matter: "while the lamp holds out to burn," &c.

Looking at the leading provisions of the bill, however, we cannot give the friends of Temperance any confident assurance that they are calculated to effect a decided and lasting purification, even of the Liquor business. Those provisions, so far as they are at all novel, would seem to be as follows:

1. The restrictions on the Liquor Traffic imposed or threatened by our present quite loose-enough law, are greatly modified. Anybody is to retail who can pay \$15 for a license, and persuade ten voters to sign his application.

2. The sellers are to be all persons of "good moral character."

3. The penalty for selling without license is to be \$50. No imprisonment or aggravated penalty of any sort for persistent violators.

4. The license-money and penalties to be devoted to the support of Poor-houses and Prisons. [This is a very proper disposition of it; but why not rather suppress the Liquor Traffic, and have so much less need of Poor-houses and Prisons?]

5. Excise Commissioners in this City to be appointed for three years by the Mayor and Supervisors.

6. Thirty days in this City, twenty-five in Kings County, ten in other Counties, to be appropriated to licensing; [but we do not hear of any interdict of the Holmes-Kerr-Haskett dodge of putting these days as far apart as possible, so as to keep the unlicensed rum-holes in countenance from the beginning to the end of each year.]

—On the whole, we guess there will not be time to pass Mr. Engs's bill this Session; but it may help him to the rum-sellers' support for a better office next Fall.

The latest accounts from Mexico are not favorable to the liberal party, but seem rather to point to the triumph of Zuloaga and the priests. The spirit of desertion which led to Comonfort's overthrow still prevails among the troops whose commanders had adhered to the side of the Constitution. The Mexican soldiers, or rather the body of inferior officers on whom the military organization depends, seem to have an instinctive sentiment that their interest and that of the church conservatives are the same, and that neither have anything to gain from reforms in the Government. Parodi-

who commanded the Constitutional forces stationed at Celaya, on the approach of Orozco, who had marched against him from Mexico, was abandoned by a part of his troops, and was forced to give up that strong position. Orozco pursued him, and the expected general engagement took place at Salamanca, twelve leagues beyond. Those of his troops that adhered to Parodi fought desperately, and the number of killed and wounded was much greater than is usual in Mexican battles. Parodi, however, was overpowered by numbers, and was obliged to fall back on Guadalajara, the seat of the Juarez Government. But Orozco, whose successes thus far in this civil war have made him the military hero of the day, having obtained possession of Guanajuato, was advancing on Guadalajara, and it was doubtful if the Juarez Government would be able to offer any effective resistance. The liberals still held possession of Vera Cruz, having succeeded thus far in beating General Echegaray, who had advanced from Puebla with a view of compelling the State of Vera Cruz to submit to Zuloaga. It was even said that Echegaray was in a dangerous position, with a strong force of liberals in his front and another in his rear cutting him off from Puebla. Of Alvarez we hear nothing. Vidaurri in northern Mexico would appear to have again revived the scheme of the Republic of the Sierra Madre. Meanwhile the country is in great confusion. Trade is interrupted. The banditti of the highways, at all times formidable, are no longer held in check, and among other unfortunate consequences of the pending civil war, is the breaking up of the railroad running from Vera Cruz to Mexico lately undertaken by a large party of engineers sent out from the United States at great expense. With respect to Santa Anna, there seems to be little or no disposition to read him. The difficulties with Spain seem now to be a way of settlement, Zuloaga having made occasional which the Spanish Government regard as satisfactory.

The lottery business seems to be growing in the vicinity. We notice that our respectable cotemporary, The N. Y. Times, does not scruple to admit a page of the advertisements of a lottery as less notorious than that in Georgia, in which Messrs. Ben and Fernando Wood are supposed to take a lively interest. In this, however, The Times only imitates The Herald. These advertisements are not only immoral in their tendency but illegal. It is true that large sums are paid for their insertion, and that these are hard times; but there are some sources of profit which should be avoided by journals that desire to preserve their own self-respect or the confidence of the community.

Has any antediluvian a recollection of a session of the New-York Legislature at which there was not a bill passed or passed for the relief of Col. Ward B. Burnett and the New-York Volunteers? We have been trying to recollect one, but without success. It certainly seems to us that four or five bills have been passed—each of them supposed at the time to be the last—for the relief of these parties, or one of them; yet we notice a bill now running through the Legislature "for the relief of 'Gen. Ward B. Burnett,' which proposes to pay him over Five Thousand Dollars for his expenses in getting up the Volunteer Regiment raised in this State for the Mexican War. This is atrocious. Col. Burnett, we are confident, has already been paid those expenses, either by the State or by the Federal Government; but he ought never to have been. He raised the regiment for his own aggrandizement, and was made its Colonel thereof. We protest against his having another dollar from our gaudy Treasury.

Mr. Senator Halsted has reported a bill to amend our City Charter that the members of our Common Council shall be paid four dollars each per day for their services. We entreat the Legislature not to pass this bill. It is every way wrong and opposed to public sentiment. The members of our present Councils were elected under an express provision of law that they should receive no pay. Why is this compact to be violated before it has had a fair trial?

We do not object to the principle of paying future Councils, but we do strenuously object to payment by the day. Give the members \$500 each per annum, from which \$5 should be deducted for each instance in which a member fails to respond to the call of his name on the Yeas and Nays. Paid by the day is a direct stimulant to the curse of over-legislation. Pay moderately by the year, with careful provision against neglect of duty, is the just and wholesome rule.

We trust the Legislature will not adjourn without passing the bill to complete the Central Park in this city. This bill provides for including in the Park a large rocky bluff at its northern extremity. This bluff can be of little value for ordinary purposes; it could not be used for building without great expense in blasting; while, for the Park, it is quite indispensable, not only because it is an exceedingly picturesque object, and affords a noble view from its summit, but because it is the natural limit and complement of the grounds now in the hands of the Commissioners. The Park already includes the greater part of this very bluff; only its last and highest point is left out. The bill simply puts this point where it belongs. There can be no objection to its passage, and we hope it may be carried through.

We hear that there are objections to the proposed railroad through Mercer street, University Place and the part of Broadway above Fourteenth street, but we fail to see their force. Nobody can deny that the two railroads we already have on the side of the town are a great public convenience, and it is difficult to understand how this new one can be a public injury. In fact, we are persuaded that if it is established, the wonder will be how the community ever did without it. It is no doubt designed with a view to private profit; but with regard to the only one of the corporations whose name we recognize as that of an acquaintance, namely, Mr. Charles A. Stetson, we must say that his participation in the enterprise does not seem to us a reason for opposing it; or for entertaining the suspicion that the private profit will be unfairly gained. Let us try the road then; and those who don't like it can take care never to ride in its cars.

Oliver Dixon & Co. of Boston, one of the largest music-publishing houses in the world, and indeed one that has begun to deflect from the ordinary American inferiority of sheet-music utterances to the superiority of editions of operas and oratorios, Beethoven's piano works, &c., have formed a connection with J. S. Dwight, seq. of Dwight's Journal of Music. By this they take the business department, and publish five additional pages to the weekly matter,